

Park View Primary

Replacement Classrooms Extension and Demolition of Horsa Buildings

Tree Survey Report

30 September 2020

Reason for Survey

It has been identified that the two detached Horsa buildings are no longer suitable and that it would not be economically viable to invest in these buildings to bring them to a modern standard. It is therefore proposed to construct a replacement classroom block extension at the rear of the main school building and to demolish these two outdated buildings.

In order to construct the proposed extension at this school a number of existing trees and shrubs will need to be removed and a tree survey has been done to record information about the trees on or adjacent to a site.

A bat survey has been undertaken to investigate the potential to affect bats and/or their roosts and a bat survey.

The Site

The site is Park View Primary School, Prestwich. M25 1FA. Map ref. of the buildings SD81720329.

Survey Methodology

A tree survey has been undertaken to record information about the trees on or adjacent to a site and assess the quality and benefits about the individual /groups of existing trees within the context of the pre-construction situation of the proposed development /demolition in a transparent, understandable and systematic way in support of a planning application, in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012.

There are relevant levels at the base of the trees indicated on the drawing along with any abrupt changes, embankments, ditch inverts and retaining features being recorded.

Trees within the site with a stem diameter of 75 mm or more are recorded and the measurement of tree stem diameters are in accordance with Annex C Figure C.1 a-f.

- *Stem diameters have been measured at 1.5 m above ground level on level and sloping ground.*
- *Trees with low branching were measured at the narrowest point below the fork.*
- *Trees with irregular swelling were made at the narrowest point below the swelling.*
- *Multi-stemmed trees were measured at 1.5m above ground level perpendicular to each stem.*
- *Trees with more than one stem at 1.5 m above ground level were measure perpendicular to each stem.*

The position of trees with an estimated stem diameter of 75 mm or more that overhang the site or are located beyond the site boundaries within a distance of up to 12 times their estimated stem diameter are recorded.

For individual trees, the crown spread has been recorded and for substantial tree groups the overall extent of the canopy has been recorded.

Other relevant landscape features such as ponds, buildings, site boundaries and drainage runs with manholes and invert levels are indicated on the drawing.

The quality of each tree or group of trees have been recorded by allocating it to one of four categories (as BS 5837:2012 section 4.5 and Tables 1 and 2).

Trees unsuitable for retention: Category U and trees to be considered for retention: Categories A, B, C.

The categories have been differentiated by a coloured box surrounding the tree identification number on the tree survey plan (see key on drawing).

Appendices

See attached Appendices:

- E01 Existing Tree and Topographical Survey Plan Drawing
- Tree Survey Schedule.

Conclusion

The majority of trees which are scheduled for removal are Category U and Category C - Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. All mature trees coming to end of life 5 years. The immediate surrounding area is well vegetated with mature and semi-mature trees. Saplings mainly young semi-mature oak and mountain ash.

They have minimal potential for roosting bats, none of the trees had any holes suitable for roosting bats. The nearby trees being retained will provide a foraging area for bats if necessary.

Although no nests were seen, nesting birds were considered likely - if any active nests are found, they must be left undisturbed until the young have fledged (If in any doubt refer to the consultant). To minimise this risk any trees which need to be removed should be removed between September and February inclusive when birds are unlikely to be nesting.

No visible signs of wildlife.

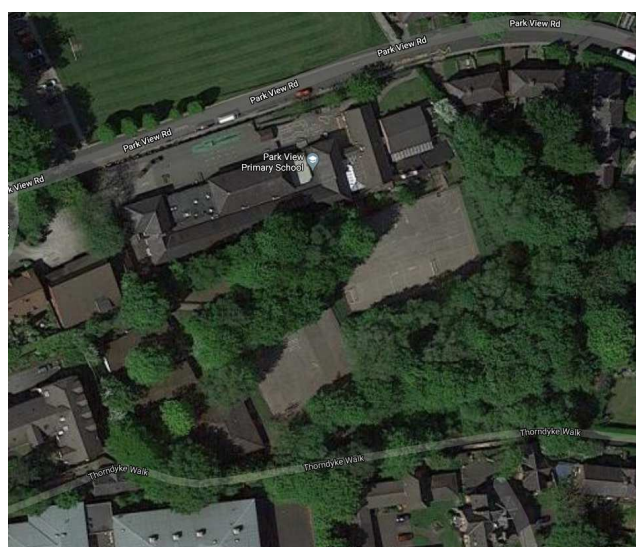
Whilst there is a school pond created in the footprint of the proposal, the risks of great crested newts being present is negligible.

Mitigation proposals for loss of trees, shrubs, bird nesting habitat and school pond are indicated on the proposed external works drawings.

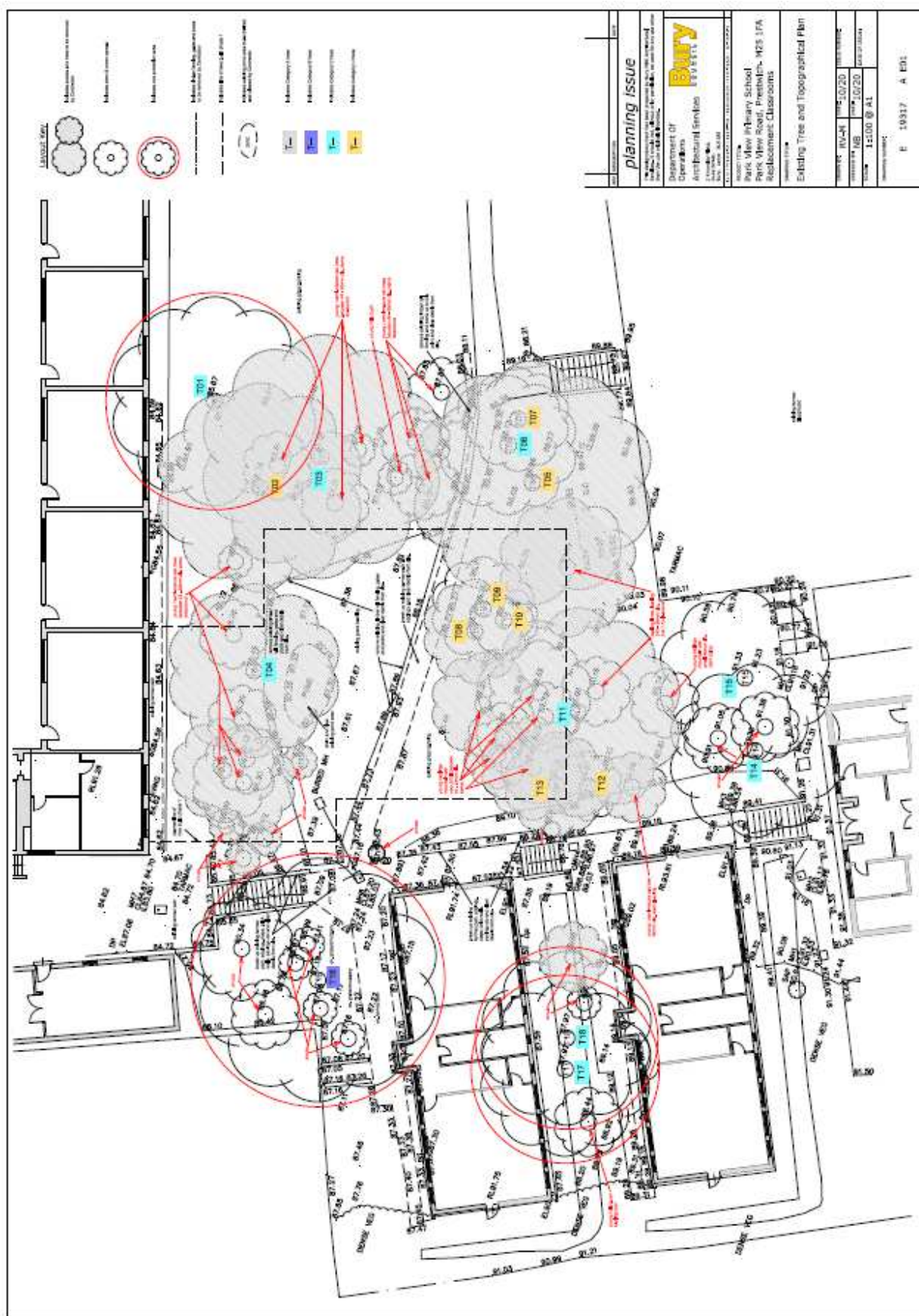
It is intended that the School Pupil Council will have an input into the design of the habitat wildlife area, pond, woodland area and therefore the final selection of species/type of planting, landscaping and trees will be known at a later date (to be agreed with the council), however tree planting will be native species: Rowan, Holly, Hawthorn, Guelder Rose and Bird Cherry are recommended (by the bat surveyor) as they are small trees with attractive blossom and fruit.



TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS (TPO's) MAPS



PLAN VIEW



Tree Survey Schedule Appendix to report.

Tree No.	Species	Age class	Stem dia. mm (DBH)	Structure (Multi-stem, tree, with more than one stem)	Condition
T01	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Mature	136	tree	Fair, Slight lean
T02	Quercus (Oak)	Mature	155	tree	Poor Considerable lean towards building (possible danger fall to roof), uneven canopy, previously had limbs removed
T03	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Mature	170	tree	Fair, leaning
T04	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	Mature	40-87	5 multi-stem	Fair, not leaning
T05	Quercus (Oak)	Mature	180	tree	Poor, some dead limbs
T06	Quercus (Oak)	Mature	86+55	2 tree stem	Fair
T07	Prunus avium (Cherry)	Mature	87+54	2 tree stem	Poor, uneven canopy
T08	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	Mature	130	tree	Poor, leaning towards pond, uneven canopy, in cluster
T09	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	Mature	91+23	2 multi-stem	Poor, uneven canopy, in cluster
T10	Prunus avium (Cherry)	Mature	63	tree	Poor, bent, lean, uneven canopy, in cluster
T11	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Mature	103+118	2 tree stem	Fair
T12	Sorbus subg. Sorbus (Mountain Ash)	Mature	79	tree	Poor, marked up dying
T13	Tilia (Lime)	Mature	65+74	2 tree stem	Poor, uneven canopy, considerable lean, marked up dying
T14	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Mature	122+135	2 tree stem	Fair
T15	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Mature	87+110	2 tree stem	Fair
T16	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Mature	130+140	2 tree stem	Good
T17	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Mature	79	tree	Fair
T18	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Mature	92	tree	Fair

KEY TO SURVEY CRITERIA & HEADINGS:

Tree No. Notional ID given to each tree or group of trees (unless tagged)

Species Botanical name with common name in brackets

Age Class Young trees – less than 1/3 normal life expectancy

Middle-aged trees – 1/3 to 2/3 normal life expectancy

Mature trees – over 2/3 normal life expectancy

Over-mature – beyond usually expected life span

Height Estimated in metres

Crown Spread Crown spread (North / East / South / West) measured from centre of trunk, in metres

Crown clearance Approximate height between lowest branch and ground level (metres)

Stem dia. Trunk diameter (mm) measured at 1.5m above ground level, or ground level (gl), if multi-stem

Vigour Objective assessment of a tree's vigour (normal or low)

Amenity Subjective assessment of a tree's contribution to the amenity value of the area: High to Low

Water Demand NHBC water demand category (High, Moderate, Low)

Condition Good, Fair or Poor, based on the general health and structural condition of the tree

Recommendations Remedial works in order to facilitate retention, or recommendation to remove

Ret Cat. Based on B.S.5837 Retention categories: A = Those of High Quality & Value

B = Those of Moderate Quality & Value

(Sub-categories 1,2,3 in brackets) C = Those of Low Quality & Value

R = Remove (or Fell)

RPA Root Protection Area, measured in metres from centre of tree, or may be expressed in m²